

Glore built a log cabin home in the area in 1832. During the Civil War, Abram Glore's sons and son-in-law fought in the Confederate Army. Three were killed. (NP)

Right on Peak Street; right on Mable Street; right on Church Street; left on Front Street (becomes Fontaine Road)

14. Barnes Hardware (RT)

928 Veterans Memorial Highway

This is the family store of former Georgia Gov. Roy Barnes. Located between the highway and the railroad tracks, it is where he grew up talking politics and selling merchandise. (B)

Drive .3 miles, crossing intersection with Old Floyd Road; left on Floyd Road – drive .4 miles to the Mable House

15. Mable House (c. 1843) (RT)

5239 Floyd Road



Robert Mable came to Cobb County with his wife seeking land to conduct gold mining. He leased property and constructed this house, which is listed in the National Register.

The property now includes the Mable House Arts Center and the Mable House Barnes Amphitheatre. (P) **By appointment only.**

Drive 1 mile, right on Hicks Road; drive .3 miles, right on Concord Road; drive 1 mile to the Gann-Love-Hill House

16. Concord Covered Bridge Historic District

The history of the area is related to Martin L. Ruff, Sr., and Robert Daniell, who developed the location as a rural manufacturing center in the 1850s. The historic district, listed in the Cobb County Register of Historic Places, contains the following structures, several of which are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

17. Gann-Love-Hill House (c. 1840) (RT)

201 Concord Road

State Sen. John Gann built this farmhouse in the 1840s on land awarded in the land lottery of 1832. Victorian-era features to the house were added in later years. (NP)

Drive .3 miles to the Concord Covered Bridge

18. Concord Covered Bridge



The original bridge, constructed in the 1850s and burned during the Civil War, was replaced by a covered bridge in 1872. The stone masonry supports are original – the concrete piers were added in 1965.

19. Ruff's Mill (c. 1850) (RT)

Located immediately after crossing bridge.

Constructed to utilize the water power of Nickajack Creek, the two-story, fieldstone mill was operated as a gristmill until the 1930s. (NP)

20. Miller's House (c. 1850) (RT)

Located next to Ruff's Mill, the miller's residence is a simple two-story frame structure. Formal landscape features, designed by landscape architect William C. Pauley, were added in the 1930s. (NP)

21. The Rock House (John W. Rice Summer Cottage) (c. 1900) (LT)

Located just past the Miller's House

Built as a summer residence for a prominent Atlanta family, the Rock House is constructed entirely of fieldstone, which is held in place with thick mortar joints. (NP)

To access I-285, continue on Concord Road 2.4 miles; right on South Cobb Drive (approximately 4 miles to I-285)

To return to Marietta, continue on Concord Road; left on Atlanta Road, follow Atlanta Road into Marietta

Tour Route #2

Tour begins at Marietta Welcome Center (See map)

Left on Mill Street; left on Marietta Parkway (becomes Powder Springs Street in .5 miles); drive .9 miles to Brumby Hall

1. Brumby Hall (c. 1851) and the Georgia Military Institute Site (RT)

500 Powder Springs St.



This home was built in 1851 in the Greek Revival style by Col. A.V. Brumby, the first superintendent of the Georgia Military Institute. (P) **Hours vary, ask Welcome Center staff.**

The Georgia Military Institute, founded in 1851 to educate new engineers and teachers, was burned by Union troops in 1864. The Marietta Conference Center was built on the site.

Drive 3.4 miles to Kolb Farm

2. Kolb Farm at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (LT)

Corner of Powder Springs Road and Callaway Road



This was the home of Peter Valentine Kolb and was a battle site during the Civil War. The farmhouse was restored by the National Park Service and is not open to the public,

however you can walk on the grounds and view the family cemetery. (NP)

Drive .5 miles to the McAdoo House

3. McAdoo House (c.1850) (RT)



On hill next to Kroger - access through parking lot
Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this Greek Revival home was the birthplace of William Gibbs McAdoo II, Woodrow Wilson's son-in-law and Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson administration. The McAdoo family, due to the Civil War, fled to Marietta from Tennessee in 1863. (NP)

Drive 1.7 miles to the Cheney House

4. Cheney House (c. 1856) (RT)



Corner of Powder Springs Road and Bankstone Drive
Also listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this Greek Revival style house survived the Civil War due to its use by Federal troops as a headquarters building. (NP)

Drive 3.7 miles, left on Powder Springs Road (becomes Marietta Street after crossing New Macland Road); drive 1 mile to Butner-McTyre General Store

5. Powder Springs

Originally known as Springville, the town was incorporated as Powder Springs in 1859. Native Americans and white settlers thought the area's seven springs had medicinal value. It developed as a typical railroad town and served as a commercial center for the surrounding farms. From the 1850s to the 1880s, people came seeking medicinal benefits from the springs' mineral waters.

6. Butner-McTyre General Store (LT)

4455 Marietta St.

The rear portion of this store, construction date un-

known, once housed a livery, stagecoach stop and warehouse. The front, constructed in the 1850s, housed a dry goods store. It is now an antiques store and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (B)

Drive .1 miles and turn left on Brownsville Road; make first left into museum parking lot

7. Seven Springs Museum



At the Seven Springs Museum, exhibits present events in the Powder Springs area from the past to the present. Among the collections are Native American artifacts and Civil War relics. (P) Hours: Saturday and Sunday 2-5 p.m.

Right on Brownsville Road; right on Marietta Street; drive 1 mile, right on Austell-Powder Springs Road; drive 2.1 miles and turn right on Westside Road

8. Coats and Clark Thread Mill (c. 1931) (straight ahead)

The Clark Thread Company began operations in 1931 and produced sewing thread at this site for more than 50 years. Today it houses City of Austell offices. (B)

After visiting Thread Mill, turn right on Newark Avenue.

9. Clarkdale Historic District



The development of the mill village was close to the thread factory, providing housing for workers. The village is now a National Register and Cobb County historic district.

Left on Mathis Street; left on Bloomfield Street; right on Austell-Powder Springs Road; drive 1.5 miles, cross railroad tracks and Veterans Memorial Highway

Note: Austell-Powder Springs Road changes names at the railroad tracks to Love Street.

10. Austell

Austell developed as a result of the railroad. The town was originally called Cincinnati Junction because the Georgia Pacific Railroad and the Cincinnati and Georgia Railroad Companies shared rails from Atlanta to this junction. Georgia Pacific changed the name to Austell to honor the late Alfred Austell, Atlanta banker and civic leader. The city charter was adopted in 1885.

Drive .1 miles to Austell Presbyterian Church

11. Austell Presbyterian Church (c. 1891) (LT)

5895 Love St.



Construction of this church began in 1891. The church looks the same as it did at the turn of the 20th century. (NP)

Drive .3 miles, right on Cemetery Street; right on Spring Street; drive .3 miles, right on Veterans Memorial Highway; from Austell, drive 3.2 miles, turn left on Church Street

12. Mableton

Mableton incorporated in 1912. The town was named Mableton in honor of Robert Mable who had given right-of-way to the railroad. The town continued until 1916 when residents asked the charter be repealed so a heavy tax burden imposed by needed storm drains could be shared by all of Cobb County.

First left on Front Street

13. Home of Harold Glore (c. 1912) (RT)

960 Front St.

The Glore family is one of the oldest families in Mableton. Harold Glore is a noted local historian. Abram